

EXHIBIT 1

dia.

546

dialect

dia. diameter.

dia-base (di'ə bāz), *n.* **Petrol.** 1. a fine-grained gabbro occurring as a minor intrusion. 2. **Brit.** a dark igneous rock consisting essentially of augite and feldspar; an altered dolerite. [1810-20; < *di-* equiv. to *dia-* (error for *di-* two) + *bas* (error) = *di-bas* / *di-*, *adj.*]

dia-basis (di'ə bāz), *adj.* occurring with an exchange of heat (opposed to *adiabatic*); a *diabatic process*. < *di* (diabasis) able to be crossed, fordable (equiv. to *dia-* + *basis* passable, verbal *adj.* of *diabasis* to walk, go) + *-is*]

dia-bel-li (di'ə bēl'ē), *n.* **Antio-nio** (22 vñ 27), 1781-1858, Austrian composer and music publisher.

dia-betes (di'ə bē'tēz), *n.* **Pathol.** 1. any of several disorders characterized by increased uric production. 2. Also called *diabetes mellitus* (mōl'it'ūs, mōl'it'ūs), a disorder of carbohydrate metabolism, usually occurring in genetically predisposed individuals, characterized by inadequate production or utilization of insulin and resulting in excessive amounts of glucose in the blood and urine, excessive thirst, weight loss, and in some cases progressive destruction of small blood vessels leading to such complications as infections and gangrene of the limbs or blindness. 3. Also called *Type I diabetes*, insulin-dependent diabetes, juvenile diabetes, a severe form of diabetes mellitus in which insulin production by the beta cells of the pancreas is diminished, usually resulting in dependence on externally administered insulin, the onset of the disease typically occurring before the age of 25. 4. Also called *Type II diabetes*, non-insulin-dependent diabetes, adult-onset diabetes, maturity-onset diabetes, a mild form of diabetes mellitus characterized by diminished tissue sensitivity to insulin and sometimes by impaired beta cell function, associated by obesity and often treatable by diet and exercise. 5. Also called *diabetes insipidus* (di'ə bē'tēz), increased uric production caused by inadequate secretion of vasopressin by the pituitary gland. [1655-65; < *NL*, *L* < *Gk.* equiv. to *diabē* (var. of *diabainein* to go through, pass over, equiv. to *dia-* + *bainein* to pass) + *-is* agent suffix]

dia-betic (di'ə bē'tēk), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to diabetes or persons having diabetes. 2. having or coming from diabetes. 3. a person who has diabetes. [1790-1800; *diabetic* (n.) + *-ic*]

diabetic retinopathy. **Pathol.** a disorder of the blood vessels of the retina occurring as a complication of poorly controlled diabetes mellitus and often leading to blindness.

diabeticologist (di'ə bē'tēk'jōl'jē), *n.* a physician, usually an internist or endocrinologist, who specializes in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. [1960-65; *diabetic* (n.) + *-ologist*]

di-a-blo-rie (di'ə blō'ri), *n.* **Fr.** *di-a-blo-rie* (di'ə blō'ri), *n.* 1. a diabolic magic or act; sorcery; witchcraft. 2. the domain or realm of devils. 3. the lore of devils; demonology. 4. a diabolic mischief; devilry. [1745-55; < *F.* *diabol*, equiv. to *diaboli* + *-rie* (n.)]

diabolic (di'ə blō'rik), *adj.* 1. having the qualities of a devil; devilish; fiendish; maliciously wicked. 2. diabolic plot. 3. pertaining to or affected by a devil. **Also**, *diabolical*. [1590-1600; *diabolical* (< *NL* < *L* < *Gk.* *diabolikos*, equiv. to *diabolos* (n.) + *-ikos* (n.)] — *diabolically*, *adv.* — *diabolicalness*, *n.*

di-a-bol-ism (di'ə blō'liz-m), *n.* 1. Theol. a action aided or caused by the devil; witchcraft. 2. the character or condition of a devil. 3. a doctrine concerning devils, of a belief in or worship of devils. 2. action befitting the devil; devilry. [1600-10; < *Gk.* *diabolos* (n.) + *-ism*]

di-a-bol-ize (di'ə blō'līz), *v.* **trans.** 1. to make diabolical or devilish. 2. to represent as diabolical. 3. to subject to diabolical influence. **Also**, *diabolize*. [1835-1700; < *Gk.* *diabolos* (n.) + *-ize*]

di-a-bol-ize (di'ə blō'līz), *v.* **trans.** 1. a game in which a toplike object is spun, thrown, and caught by or balanced on and whirled along a string the ends of which are fastened to the ends of two sticks that are manipulated by hand. 2. the top used in this game. **Also**, *diabol*. [1600-10; < *Fr.* *diabol*]

di-a-caus-tic (di'ə kaus'tik), *Math.* **Optics.** — *adj.* 1. making a caustic surface or curve formed by the refraction of light. — *n.* 2. a caustic surface or curve. **Also**, *caustic*. [1695-1705; *di-* + *caus-tic*]

di-a-caus-tic acid (di'ə kaus'tik'asid), *n.* **Chem.** *See* *caustic acid*. [1890-95; *di-* + *caus-tic*]

di-a-cet-ic acid (di'ə sē'tēk'asid), *n.* **Chem.** a colorless, flammable liquid with a pleasant odor. **Also**, *diacetic acid*. [1835-1700; *di-* + *acetic*]

di-a-cet-ic acid (di'ə sē'tēk'asid), *n.* **Chem.** *See* *diacetic acid*. [1870-75; *di-* + *acetic*]

di-a-cet-yl-morphine (di'ə sē'tēk'mōrfēn), *n.* **Pharm.** heroin. [1870-75; *di-* + *acetyl*]

di-a-chro-nic (di'ə kron'ik), *adj.* **Ling.** of or pertaining to the changes in a linguistic system between successive points in time; diachronic; *diachronic analysis*. [1825-30; < *Fr.* *diachronique* (term introduced by P. de Saussure); *see* *di-* + *chronos*]

diachronic linguistics. **See** *historical linguistics*. [1925-30]

di-a-chro-ni-ty (di'ə kron'itē), *n.* **pl.** — *nies*. 1. **Ling.** a

diachronic approach to language study. 2. change or development in a linguistic system over a period of time. 2. historical change. [1925-30; *diachronic* (n.) + *-ity*]

di-a-chry-sion (di'ə kři'shēn), *n.* **Med.** an adhesive plaster consisting chiefly of liguers and oil, used in the treatment of wounds and excoriations. **Also**, *diachrylion* (di'ə kři'shēn). [1875-1885; < *L* < *Gk.* *diachrylion* (something) made of liguers, equiv. to *di-* + *chry-sion* (also Latinized as *diachrylion*, whence *chry-sion*) + *-ion*]

di-a-cid (di'ə sēd), *adj.* **Chem.** 1. capable of combining with two molecules of a monobasic acid. 2. (of an acid or a salt) having two replaceable hydrogen atoms. [1865-70; *di-* + *acid*]

di-a-cion-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* pertaining to a deacon. [1605-15; < *LL* *diacōnicus* *See* *diacōn*, *-al*]

di-a-cion-ist (di'ə kři'shēn), *n.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

di-a-cion-ist-ic (di'ə kři'shēn), *adj.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-30; < *LL* *diacōnatus* *See* *diacōn*, *-atus*]

Med. a device or substance used for the analysis of a section of diseases or other medical conditions. 2. a message output by a computer diagnostic error in a computer program, computer system, or present device. 3. a program or subroutine that tests such messages. [1918-20; < *Gk.* *diagnostikos* equiv. to *diagnō* (to) distinguish (akin to *diagnōsis* (n.) + *-ikos* (n.)] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gnos-tic (di'ə gnos'tik), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gnos-tics (di'ə gnos'tiks), *n.* (used with *a*) *Med.* the discipline or practice of diagnosis. [1880-90; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. *Math.* a seeking two nonadjacent angles or vertices of a polygon or polyhedron, as a straight line, by extending from edge of a solid figure to an opposite edge, as a polygon, having an oblique direction. 2. having oblique ridges, markings, etc. — *adj.* 3. a diagonal line or 5. *Virg.* 6. a diagonal row, part, pattern, etc. 7. (of a horse at a trot) the foreleg and the hind diagonally opposite, which move forward alternately. 8. *See* *diagonal cloth*. 9. *Math.* a set of in a square matrix running either from upper-left to lower-right (main diagonal) or principal diagonal lower left to upper right (secondary diagonal). *Also*, *diagonal*. [1540-50; *diagonal* (n.) + *-sis* (n.)] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

diagonal cloth, a twilled fabric woven with many diagonal lines. *Also* called *diagonal*. [1540-50; *diagonal* (n.) + *-cloth* (n.)]

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*, *adv.*

di-a-gno-sis (di'ə gnos'is), *n.* 1. a person making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. [1882-85; *di-* + *gnos* (to) know] — *diagnostically*,